

The Arizona Sentinel.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

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REMOVAL.

J. C. COGSWELL, Dentist, has removed his office from 239 Kearney street to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 Sutter street, near Kearney, San Francisco. The rooms are elegant, convenient and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

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THE WICKENBURG, ARIZONA, MASSACRE.

Its True Story.

At the time of its occurrence it was sought to attribute this massacre to Indians. The effect of doing this was thought to be to check a humanitarian feeling toward Indians that was fast growing up in the Eastern States; and to give Arizona more troops and a larger money expenditure for army purposes. Army officers, contractors, and all citizens who professed to have at heart the welfare of this Territory, joined in preventing publication, or even discussion, of such facts as tended to show that Indians had nothing whatever to do with it. But there were men who arrived early at the scene of the tragedy, observant and qualified to draw correct conclusions, who thought then, and still think, that the murder and robbery were planned and committed by Americans and Mexicans.

The passengers were young Loring, Tribune correspondent, and a large, stout man, whose name we have lost, both just from Lieut. Wheeler's expedition; Salomon, also a topographical man on the same expedition; Shoholm, a jeweler of Prescott; C. S. Adams, clerk for Richard & Co.; Kruger, Clerk of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arizona; and Mollie Shepard, who was reputed to have amassed much money as a courtesan at Prescott. The coming of the two latter had been freely talked about at Wickenburg, and it was generally believed that Kruger would bring thirty or forty thousand dollars of military funds, and that the woman would have at least fifteen thousand, besides jewelry.

When the stage left Wickenburg, about 9 A. M., Adams and Loring were on the outside; Salomon, Kruger and Mollie were inside on the back seat, Shoholm and the big man were on the front seat. It was November 5th, 1871, and the weather being cold the curtains were all down. The inside passengers had spread a shawl on their laps and were playing freeze-out for a silver watch. When going up a wash, about seven miles westerly from Wickenburg, the stage was attacked from the right, or north side. Adams and Loring were shot off, and fell into the road. John Lenz, the driver, was shot through one arm, which dropped one string of reins and caused the team to swing into a gulch and clear around into the wash again, facing back toward Wickenburg. Meanwhile Lenz had fallen off, dead from other wounds. Shoholm and the big man were shot in the back through the front of the stage, and were found dead, fallen forward into the middle part of it. Salomon jumped out and ran about fifty rods, but was pursued and killed. Kruger and Mollie jumped out next the bank of the gulch, and, apparently not realizing that the stage was turned around, ran behind it and continued running west and away from Wickenburg; this saved their lives. The position of the stage, the smoke and the inequalities of the ground concealed their flight, while pursuit of Salomon absorbed the attention of the murderers. Kruger was wounded slightly when the stage was fired into, and Mollie was accidentally shot through the left fore-arm while getting out. The wagon was completely riddled with bullet-holes. The two refugees walk-

ed about five miles, until about 3 P. M., they met the eastward-bound mail-wagon, which was without passengers. Nelson, the driver, gave them water, tied his team to the wagon, left them with it, and, mounting a saddle-horse he was leading behind the wagon, rode to the Vulture mine. There he told the story, got company, and reached the Wickenburg stage office at about 9 P. M., with the first news of the murder. A crowd was at once raised of horsemen and armed men in wagons and sent out. Adams and Loring were found by the road; John Lenz further on; Shoholm and the big man in the stage; Salomon was found next day. No baggage had been opened except that of Kruger and Mollie Shepard, which was marked with their names. The mail-bags had been cut; the letters were opened by having their ends torn off and were strewn by the road. No clothing had been carried off, nor had blankets, parti-colored rugs nor gay shawls; these were untouched. The weapons were all carried off except one pistol which was found under the driver's cushion, but ammunition was left in the wagon. No harness was cut, nor was any strap or leather carried off. The off leader was dead, shot through the shoulder; the other three horses were unharnessed and turned loose with their collars on, and afterward recovered; one of them was found near Wickenburg that night, and drew stages over the same road for a long time afterward. The harnesses were found taken off and stacked up on the lead-bars and double-trees, just as if it had been done by some old hostler. The bodies were brought into Wickenburg and buried. The baggage was turned over to a Justice, but was all claimed by and delivered to Col. O'Byrne, commanding Camp Date Creek. Kruger and Mollie were also taken to Date Creek for care and treatment. It was afterwards stated that property from the massacre was found in possession of some of the peace-professing Indians at Date Creek; but this statement was never verified. The only articles ever identified were some pieces of jewelry given to a Mexican woman by a man who was soon after killed at Phoenix.

The tracks of the attacking party were all made by moccasins. Mollie declared she caught sight of nine men, all clad in army overcoats, but that she could not tell whether they were Indians or not. Kruger used to tell about how they pursued him up the wash, and how he kept them at bay by presenting his pistol with one hand while he supported Mollie's fainting form with the other arm. Kruger says they were Indians; that he saw them. They certainly did not see him, for the perpetrators of such awful crime would not have let escape them an unarmed woman and a young man armed with only one pistol. Indians would have killed them at long rifle range, for fun; Whites would have done it for their own safety. No tracks had followed theirs up the wash. The husks of mezquite beans were found in excrement of some of the murderers. This fact was dwelt upon as proof that Indians had committed the crime. An observant man soaked some of the dry excrement, washed the husks carefully, examined them, and found them to be those of pumpkin-seeds. Around Wickenburg Mexicans do

not eat quite as many mezquite beans as Indians did, but they ate many times more pumpkin-seeds.

Corroborating circumstantial evidence can be adduced by the bushel; conversations, remarks, etc., made before and after the occurrence. But the foregoing facts were all proven by the position of the bodies, stage, horses, tracks, etc.; and they are enough to convince any reflecting man, acquainted with Indians' passion for horse-meat, leather, clothing and ammunition, that the Wickenburg massacre was perpetrated by one of more Americans assisted by Mexicans.

Catfish for the Colorado.

Last month a shipment was made to Yuma of young catfish from Sacramento, but the party in whose charge they were to have come here failed to receive them at Lathrop. They were, therefore, turned into a slough near Stockton. These fish are bred by Jacob Hoehn, near Sacramento, and are furnished on orders from B. B. Redding, General Land Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. This company has done much to stock the rivers of this coast with valuable fish, for which it is entitled to much credit. Capt. Polhamus, Superintendent here of the Steamboat Company, has now an order for 1,000 more young catfish, which will be brought down here at the first good opportunity. They need constant attention while en route. Every half hour, or as often as the fish persistently come to the surface, the water must be dipped up and poured back from some height. In falling the water becomes aerated, and recovers the fixed air which has been breathed out of it by the fish. They have been carried in this way, alive, to Australia. The water should be changed whenever convenient, and its temperature should be kept down by ice, though not allowed to get too cold. Catfish thrive so well in the Missouri, Mississippi, and other muddy rivers, that they are sure to find congenial homes here in the Colorado.

Facts about Yuma.

According to the records of the Signal Service, the station at Yuma is in Latitude 32 degrees, 43 minutes, North; Longitude 114 degrees, 36 minutes, West; and 155 feet above sea level. The magnetic variation here is 13 degrees, 30 minutes East. The difference in local time is 2 hours, 30 minutes slower than Washington, and 28 minutes, 20 seconds faster than San Francisco. According to the levels run by engineers of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., Main street, opposite Barney's block, is 126 feet above sea level; and according to railroad figures the time here is about 31 minutes faster than it is at San Francisco.

Effects of Emancipation.

Revisiting the scenes of his war experience, Col. Higginson finds a marked improvement in the social and physical condition of the blacks. The negroes now sleep in beds where formerly they slept on the floor. The cabin in old times had no tables, and families rarely ate together; but now they generally have family meals. Pictures from illustrated papers adorn the walls, and the children's school books are seen on the shelf. Col. Higginson met but one of his black command who complained of poverty, and he earned good wages, but having no wife or children to support, was given to whisky. Most of his old soldiers had a comfortable homestead with from five to two hundred acres of land. Many were highly prosperous.

It is often asked why the lead-ores of Castle Dome are not smelted at the steamboat landing, instead of being shipped to San Francisco. The answer is plain to any one understanding the business and this country. These ores only carry from 30 to 45 ounces of silver per ton, consequently they would not pay to work for silver alone. They occur in a gangue of fluorate of lime, whose value as a flux is such that the spar alone commands \$15 to \$20 per ton in New York. They are so rich in lead, and so absolutely free from antimony and arsenic, that they have a higher value at San Francisco for fluxing other ores than they have for being smelted by themselves on the Colorado river. A smelting furnace was erected here and bars of lead bullion were made. But as the ore turned out in bullion two-thirds of its weight, and the bullion had to be shipped for a market anyhow, it is plain that only one-third of the freight was saved—say \$3.75 per ton. It costs about that much more per ton to smelt out here with chemical and frontier disadvantages, than it does in San Francisco, with stone-coal and all facilities. Again, the price of fine-bullion, per pound for its lead and per ounce for its silver, increases very much in proportion to its richness in the latter. For instance, while only 45 or 50 cents per ounce may be allowed for silver in base bullion containing only 20 or 30 ounces of it per ton, 90 cents per ounce may be allowed on bullion carrying several hundred ounces per ton. Smelting at Castle Dome landing would pay if rich silver ores could be bought there to mix with the lead ores. This can not be done, because miners prefer selling their silver ores in large markets—to advertise their mines and to guard against being swindled in samplings and assays.

The mysterious disappearance is rumored of H. Warren, of the Chattanooga mine, El Dorado Canon. He passed through Yuma June 25th with \$14,000 in silver bullion, the thirty days' product of the El Dorado quartz mill. He very particularly desired that the SENTINEL should make no mention of the bullion. He also begged that his name should not be written upon his sleeping-car ticket to San Francisco. He was last heard from at Lathrop. Rumors are afloat that his connection with that bullion has not been satisfactory to other parties interested in it; but we get no positive statements from persons who alone must know the facts.

We are in receipt of a copy each of four daily papers published at Fort Worth, Texas; the terminus of the mail route from Yuma. They bear date of June 29th and July 1st, the day they were mailed. They reached Yuma on the 25th of July, although the schedule mail time is seven days. This fact shows how scrupulously the new contractors are performing the service; only eight days behind time is doing very well for contractors who own Territorial Delegates. Its support of four daily papers gives some idea of the growth of Fort Worth, the western terminus of Tom Scott's railroad, and a town of only a few years' existence.

EXCELLENT grapes are being brought in for sale from Hanlon's Ferry, seven miles below Yuma. The vines grow finely and produce largely. The warm, balmy air of the desert ripens the fruit to perfection. Great trouble is caused at Hanlon's by quails, which eat the fruit, selecting the ripest. It is a good place to go for a morning ride; quail on toast, and grapes fresh from the vine, make no bad breakfast, even in Arizona.

The Department of Justice some time ago authorized an expenditure of \$300 for fixtures for the United States District Court here and for furniture, etc., for the Clerk's office. The office has been floored, painted and cleaned out, in readiness to receive the new furniture. This is one of the many things the new Marshal will be expected to attend to right away.

THE Enterprise tells us that the eight hundred pound bell furnished by T. J. Morgan for the new court house of Yavapai, was tested on the plaza and found to possess a full, rich tone.

A MISSISSIPPI mule has been having regular shakes of the ague, and when the chill comes on he goes and tramples on the flower beds, so as to have some one warm him up.

THE Cosmopolitan Hotel, of San Francisco, is being converted into business offices. Its manager, H. H. Pearson, takes charge of the Palace Hotel.

DAVID NEAHR.

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